DAVID G. FARRAGUT.



PUBLIC HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

Dedication of the Statue in Farragut Square-Magnificent Street Display and Imposing Unveiling Ceremonies-The Details of the Day's Doings.

Nature lent all her charms to the day which was set apart for honoring Farragut, the old naval hero; and men, forgetting for the while politics and the absorbing cares of business, senatorial dead-locks and official desks, united with patriotic enthusiasm in showing their love and reverence for the old sailor who maintained our country's honor on the broad seas with signal valor. Yesterday, for the first time in our history, our gallant navy was recognized by having a statue dedicated with imposing services to a chieftain who so well represented and who was so well loved by the thousands of brave men who faced death and never surrendered in the smoke and fire of a hundred fierce battles on the sea. So yesterday's celebration was essentially a naval celebration. Gray-bearded and sun-browned veterans--some with epaulettes and stars, others in the jackets of jolly jack-tars-who fought with Farragut and have many tales to tell of the old Admiral's courage, true-hearted manhood, and sagacity as a leader, marched side by side with the beardless middy, whose laurels all lie in the hopeful future. The regular army united with the navy in doing homage to the effigy of the gallant old commander, and the militia of the District, representing the great army of citizen soldiers, marched in fine array to perform an act of respect and love to one who served his country nobly. The ceremonies were of a most imposing and interesting nature. Only a few weeks ago one of the grandest processions that ever marched through any city passed up Pennsylvania avenue. The tramping footsteps of a thousand men still echo in getting comfortably alongside, interrogated him the ear, and the solid ranks of an armed legion are still fresh and vivid in recollection, marching down the wide avenue. Until the memory of that scene is dimmed, no street procession can be called grand. But the parade of yesterday, occurring on a beautiful day, when there was every incentive to fine marching, will go down to history as one of the finest, most striking, and most novel displays ever witnessed on the streets of the Capital. The exercises at Farragut Park were of an imposing nature, and the presence of many distinguished men lent to the occasion a more than ordinary historical interest.

#### A PROMPT PROCESSION.

Which Moved Precisely on the Minute-How the Line was Formed. Promptness is a cardinal virtue in the military and naval services, and it was therefore appropriate that the procession which was purelynaval and military should start precisely at the hour named. It was published that the procession would start at twelve o'clock, but the popular mind privately allowed considerable latitude. However, it did start at twelve o'clock. In order to accomplish this feat the various bodies that were to compose the procession began to assemble at an early hour east of the Capitol. The crews of the men of war anchored off of Alexandria arrived early by rail, and were in position before the bodies stationed here. The vicinity of the Capitol presented a bustling appearance. The constant shifting of the troops in their brilliant uniforms

from one point to another, the STRAINS OF MARTIAL MUSIC. and the bright sunlight of a perfect spring day made a scene which was at once varied and picturesque. In contrast to this scene of activity the stately pile of the Capitol arose, calm and serene, bathed in the glory of the glowing spring day. While the men were standing awaiting the signal for beginning the march they began to find the sun's rays becoming a little too warm for comfort, and, as they had dressed for spring weather instead of summer weather, the prospect for the day was not reassuring. The demand for water was frequent, and the water-boys that accompanied the troops did a lively business. The different sections of the procession formed as follows: The grand marshal and staff and the cadet midshipmen on B street northwest, the right resting on First street northwest; the naval division on the east front of the Capitol, the right resting on a line with the north face of the Senate wing; the army division on Third street northwest, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and the militia division on Four-and-a-half street, both to the north and

south of the avenue. THE ORDER OF MARCH. When the signal gun was fired at twelve o'clock the procession moved in the following order: Detachment of police, under command of Capain Vernon and Lieutenants Boteler and Guy. Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., grand marshal, with the following staff: Commander H. L. Howison, U. S. N., chief of staff; Lieutenants J. A. Rodgers and J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. N., aids: Pay Inspector J. A. Smith, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer H. W Fitch, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. M. Flint, U. S. N., and Major G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C.

FIRST DIVISION.

Commander Robeson commanding, with the tollowing staff; Lieutenant Rush, chief of staff; Master C. H. Lyman, quartermaster; Surgeon Ruth, surgeon; Cadet Engineer Whitham and Cadet Naval Academy. Cadets United States Naval Academy, marching as a regiment of infantry, nearly 400 strong, uniformed in blue jackets, pants, and cap. The regimental officers were: Lieutenant-Commander Thomas, colonel; Lieutenant W. H. Parker, lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant J. W. Miller, major; Cadet Midshipman Eldridge, adjutant: Cadet Midshipman Weeks, sergeantmajor : Cadet Engineers Shallenberger and Kamering, aids. The companies were commanded by Cadet Midshipmen Dashiel, Sutton, Capehart, Rider, Rees, Woodward, Heineke, and Horgewerf. as captains, and Mahoney, Bunts, Carroll, Cohen, Flournoy, Blow, Forshew, and Serge, lieutenants.

NAVAL DIVISION.

Captain R. W. Meade commanding, with the following staff: Lieutenant Horace Elmer, chief of staff: Lieutenants Hamilton Perkins and J. P. J. Auger, aids; Chief Engineer T. Williamson, Captain McL. Tilton, United States Marine Corps Passed Assistant Surgeon C. U. Gravett, and Assistant Paymaster C. W. Ray. United States Marine Band, fifty-two pieces, Professor John Sousa, director. Battalion United States marines, numbering 275 men, commanded by Captain R. S. Cullom. with Lieutenant C. P. Porter as adjutant; Captain C. F. Williams, Lieutenants E. R. Robinson, F. G. Webster, S. H. Gibson, and F. H. Harrington, and Captain W. S. Muse, with Lieutenants O. C. Berry man, J. W. Wood, L. C. Webster, L. W. T. Waller, Carroll Mercer, and G. F. Elliott. First Infantry battalion, (saflors from the United States ships Constitution and Vandalia), Lieutenant T. F. Jewell: Eix companies. Band of flagship Tennessee. Sec. ond Infantry battalion, (sailors from the Alliance and Yantie), Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Snow; Bix companies. Marine field music. Third Infantry battalion, (sailors from the Tennessee and Kearsarge), Lieutenant-Commander E. L. Amory six companies. Battalion Naval Light Artillery from the Saratoga, headed by trumpeters, four platoons, drawing eight howitzers, commanded by Lieutenant J. C. Soley, with Midshipman T. W. Ryan, adjulant, and Masters F. Winslow, J. E. Roller, C. D. Galloway, and F. H. Tyler as chiefs of

ARMY DIVISION. Colonel A. C. M. Pennington and staff; First Lieutenant George Mitchell, adjutant Second Artillery, assistant adjutant-general. Brevet Major [Concluded on Second Page.]

platoons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1881.

Social Phase of the Unveiling-Banque at Wormley's.

The President and Mrs. Garfield, as sisted by their guest, Mrs. Farragut, last evening gave a reception to officers of the army and navy and ladies of their families. The ladies attending were in evening dress, and the officers wore the full uniform of their rank. The occasion, though nearly impromptu, was brilliant.

REVELRY BY NIGHT.

Navy under Hon. Gideon Welles, gave a banquet at Wormley's last evening, embracing many guests identified with the past and present history of the country. The table was sumptuous and beautiful; the floral decorations and the wines were noticeably choice. At the right of the host sat the Secretary of the Treasury, at his left the Secretary of the Interior; opposite him was seated Admiral Porter, at whose right and left respectively were the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War. The Admirals Jenkins, Worden, Murray, Almy, John Rodgers, and C. R. P. Rodgers; Senators Anthony, Allison, and Voorhees; the Attorney-Gen-Wales, Paymaster-General Cutter, Colonel Baldwin, and Temple, Commander Dewey, Hon. Carlisle Patterson, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Speaker Randall, Marshal John G. Nicolay, Mr. Charles Knapp, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Major Ben : Perley Poore, Hon A. H. Lowery, and Loyall Farragut, esq. Secretary Blaine was time both for the exercises of the unveiling and for the banquet.

The gentleman who escorted Mrs. Garfield from the carriage to the platform yesterday was Lieutenant Dunlap, of the reception committee. Mrs. Farragut sat between the President and Mrs. Garfield, dressed in mourning. Mrs. Hoxie sat second at Mrs. Garfield's right, and Lieutenant Hoxie at her right. Rev. Arthur Brooks, who made the prayer, is rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York city, of which Mrs. Farragut is a member, as was also Admiral Farragut, to whose memory there is a tablet in the wall of the church. Mr. Brooks is one of four noted clerical brothers, viz: Phillips Broooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, the lamented Frederick Brooks, who met his death in 1874 by drowning, while rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and John Cotton Brooks, of Massachusetts. They are lineal descendants of John Cotton, the pastor and intimate friend of Governor John Winthrop, the "patron saint" of Boston, from whom Robert C. Winthrop is descended. The Brooks brothers have each the traits to make them almost idolized by their churches. The record of Frederick Brooks up to his untimely death, at thirty-three, was a line of living light, and he was more passionately Hartford to take the lead and go ahead at full mourned for by his parish and the entire Christian community of Cleveland than falls to the lot of men far more widely known. There is a fifth brother, the eldest, a banker, in this gifted family,

#### UP IN THE MAIN-TOP.

A Talk With the Tar Who Lashed the Admiral to the Shrouds.

A representative of The Republican signaled Quartermaster Knowles, of the United States steamer "Phlox," last evening, and after as follows:

"Quartermaster, you were on the flag-ship of Admiral Farragut at the time of the fight in Mo-

"What can you tell us about the lashing of the Admiral to the shrouds?" queried the reporter, 'It is stated that you went aloft to do that?" "Well," replied the sallor, " the order came from Fleet-Captain Drayton, and was given to me by the executive officer, Mr. Watson, to go up and secure the admiral, so that in the event of his being struck by a shot or anything being carried away he would not fall. Upon receiving this order I caught up a piece of line-I think now it was a piece of a lead-line-and ran up the main rigging. The Admiral was in the main shrouds just under the "top." I took the line, made it fast on one side of the Admiral, passed it loosely over his back, and made it fast on the opposite side. He had an operaglass in his hand, and turning his head over his shoulder, said ; 'What are you doing?' I answered I was making a rope fast around him. Said he, 'That's not necessary.' To this I answered nothing, as I had my orders and was going to carry them out, unless he had made me stop.' "How long have you been in the navy, Quarter-

master?" asked THE REPUBLICAN. "For the past twenty-six years," was the reply.

'Were you ever wounded?" "No, sir; but at Vicksburg a shot carried away one of the back stays, and the end of the rope came whizzing round and struck me a frightful pelt in the back. Two of us received the force of the blow, myself and one of the boys. I believe if only one of us had been struck it would cut that one clean through. As it was, I was knocked over, and before you could wink your eye I was carried below as a wounded man. I recovered immediately, and at once returned to duty."

Quartermaster Knowles is a man below the medium height, light hair and eyes, and with almost as bald a head as our managing editor. He looks every inch a seaman, and wears upon his breast the medal prescribed by the naval regulations for continuous good conduct. As the interview was over, with a dip of his new "dicer," THE REPUBLICAN'S young man saluted the gallant tar, and stood in silent admiration as he paid off before the freshening breeze and sailed down the Avenue in the wake of the "hoss marines."

#### NOTES OF THE UNVEILING.

Two companies of sailors from the United and evinced good discipline. These companies were particularly criticised by many persons who had in mind the fact that within a few days the still up in the rigging, signaled them to attack Navy Department officially complimented Lieutenant-Commander Wilde, the executive officer of | broadsides upon the roof, while the monitors the Vandalia, upon the efficient discipline of that vessel, as shown in recent cases of emergency. The Mexican Veterans, not being a uniformed body, did not appear in the parade, but were allotted seats by Admiral Porter on the stand at the south side of the square. Many of the members chaperoned their families during the day, or joined with the military or naval corps; but a delegation proceeded in a body to the square, consisting of President J. W. Denver, General Ward B. Burnett, Major A. J. Dorn, Captain Benjamin R. West, Major P I Moneosos, Captain Louis S. Gelan, William Midshipman Shock, aids. Band of United States | H. Patten, Joshua Clark, John T. Lynch, Theodore E. Clifton, Antonio Biondi, Beniamin Ogle, Anton Lehman, John B. Llewellyn, William Williams, of Baltimore; Robert Dyer, Daniel Boston, and the

secretary, A. M. Kenaday. The District of Columbia Artillery made a very creditable display of well-uniformed men, who had the appearance of skillful and experienced soldiers. The guns appeared as if well taken care of, but the horses and harness were anything but credit to the occasion or the District.

Before the statue was raised to its position, documents containing memoranda reciting the services of Admiral Farragut and giving a brief history of the statue were placed in a copper box which was embedded in the pedestal. A copy of arrangements are made, the Army and Navy Register and a small model in bronze of the propeller of the Hartford were also

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was presented a few days ago with a valuable memento of the late Admiral-the flag-staff of his cutter, which was borne through all the battles of the Mississippi. The staff and furniture of the cutter was presented to Captain McRitchie by Admiral Farragut, and it was turned over to Senator Ferry as a mark of personal attachment, and on account of his long services on the Senate Naval Committee.

Served Him Right, Chicago, April 25.-In the Supreme Court of Kent County to-day Bernard Gorton was

sentenced to the State prison for twenty years for Bradlaugh Ready Again. London, April 26.-Mr. Bradlaugh will

ttempt to take the oath in the House of Commons o-night. The whole opposition will vote against it. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States ships Adams and mward are at Callao. Lieuten ant A. B. Speyers, U. S. N., has

been ordered to the training-ship Saratoga at Vashington, D. C. By direction of the Secretary of War o much of paragraph 2, special orders No. 83, April 12, 1881, as relates to Captains E. H. Ruffner and Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, is sus-pended until further orders.

## TALES OF TWO TARS

WHO FOUGHT UNDER FARRAGUT.

Their Stories About the Battle in Mobile Bay-The Admiral in the Rigging-How the Old Hero Was Liked by His Men-Incidents.

Mr. G.V. Fox, of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Mr. Bartholomew Diggins, who is now employed as a watchman at the navy-yard in this city, was one of the crew of Admiral Farragut's barge during the entire war, and was in every engagement with the Hartford until he was wounded so severely as to require his retirement from service. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the late Admiral, and in talking over the seenes during the battle at Mobile his whole frame expanded remaining guests were Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rearland his eyes dilated with excitement. His story of the fight, as told to a REPUBLICAN reporter, is in substance as follows: "It was about three o'clock in the morning when the fleet began to get under eral, the Postmaster-General, Surgeon-General way, the Brooklyn, under Captain Alden, leading, with the Hartford, the flagship, following close be-Commandant McCawley, Commodores Wells, hind. The battle began shortly after daylight, and as the smoke thickened Admiral Farragut left the quarter-deck and went UP INTO THE RIGGING

near the mainmast. He did this to secure a better view of the fight, and in order to be seen that his signals might be understood. He was in the habit absent from the dinner by reason of being in New of carrying in his pocket some hammock lashing York. Secretary Windom returned to the city in, or ratline stuff, and he took this out, passed it around his waist, and handed the ends to Signal Quartermaster Knowles, who made a loose loop and fastened it in the futtock shrouds. It was tied in such a manner that he could easily get out, or, if necessary, hold on to it. He was not made fast to the rigging, however, for in an engagement it is impossible to say where a ball would strike, and had he been tied securely it would have rendered him unsafe. I know that he was loose, for when the smoke got too thick for him to see clearly he went above the main-top, under which the futtock shrouds are located. The Admiral was as active as any boy in running up the rigging, and always seemed happier there than on deck. When the fleet was almost abreast of Fort Morgan, the Tecumseh, one of the monitors, struck a torpedo and sank. The Brooklyn immediately stopped, and the Hartford ran up on her. The Admiral hailed her commander, saying, 'What's the matter; why don't you go ahead? Commander Alden replied: 'I am right in a nest of torpedoes.' DAMN THE TORPEDOES! GO AHEAD!".

shouted the admiral. I never heard him use such an expression before. There was not one on the ship who ever heard him use any such speed. As soon as we passed Fort Morgan we spied the rebel ram Tennessee, commanded by Captain Buchanan, who began the naval war with the Merrimac. He had nearly all his old crew with him, and, although surrounded by the fleet, he seemed intent on tackling the Hartford. The fight was over, as we thought, and the men were just sitting down to breakfast. The deck was full of mess pans and food, when the word was passed that the Tennessee was about to attack us. Before we knew anything more she opened a broadside, Buchanan seemed to have personal feeling against Admiral Farragut, as his sole aim appeared to be to sink the Hartford. But he had another man to deal with than the one he met with the Merrimac. Admiral Farragut had

NO WHITE STUFF IN HIM. dered. When we had been given leave to resume bibed too much liquor belonging to the sick bay, Hartford idolized Admiral Farragut, and would follow wherever he wanted them. He knew all the crew, and seemed glad to have them with him when he wanted any particular work done."

Another Gallant Sailor's Yarn.

The school-ship Saratoga numbers among its crew one of the survivors of the battle of Mobile. Alexander H. Truett, who was captain of one ing served under the late Admiral in every en-Hartford, which was just ahead of us, and saw Admiral Farragut standing in the futtock shrouds under the maintop. A lashing ran round his waist, leaving his arms free, and his feet rested on the ratlines. We thought then, and I do still, that his object in going up there was to get

A BETTER VIEW OF THE FIGHT and set a good example to the men. At the battle of New Orleans, while he was on the poop-deck, the mizzen rigging was shot away from under him and hampered his movements. The sight of the Admiral perched up there in the rigging did a heap of good, and the men fit all the harder. Another reason for his going aloft was to follow the movements of the other vessels. There were two channels leading past the forts-one near Fort | Red Lake River is out of its banks in many places, Gaines and the other past Fort Morgan. The last one had been left open for blockade-runners, and the flat lands, twenty-five miles south of Stevenran so close to the fort that you could throw a stone into it from the deck of our ship. The inside channel near Fort Gaines was

FILLED WITH TORPEDOES.

and the ram Tennessee was lying near the fort as a sort of decoy. The Tecumseh went out of line to States ship Vandalia attracted special attention engage the ram, but before reaching it struck a torpedo and sank, with 130 men. As soon as the ficet passed the forts, Admiral Farragut, who was the ram. We fought it circle fashion, pouring would run up and butt her. Admiral Farragut was the first man to see the white flag run up on the ram, and gave the order to cease firing. He bad staid up in the rigging until the whole affair was decided, and I tell you he looked proud when he descended to the deck." Mr. Truett displayed a brenze medal awarded him in this fight for fighting two guns with one gun's crew, and for bravery

#### THEY WANT MORE PAY.

strikes of the Workingmen in Various Parts of the Country. The molders in Ottawa, Canada, have

truck for ten per cent. increase in wages. The street-car employees in St. Louis still hold out, and public sentiment is with them. The painters in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company's shops have struck for

twenty per cent, increase. The freighters of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad have abandoned work. The printers on the Milwaukee Republican and Sentinel struck yesterday for an advance of five cents per thousand ems. The papers will be out by the assistance of girls and apprentices until new

sterday afternoon 230 or 240 cabinet-makers. employed at the Pullman Car Works in Detroit, struck for an advance of ten per cent, in their wages. They are now paid from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The demonstration was very quiet and respectful. . The committee appointed to call on the superintendent was promised an answer as soon as he sould hear from the headquarters at Chicago. The same demand last week was refused. All the hands at the Rock Island Company's works, Chicago, numbering about five hundred, struck vesterday afternoon. They have been receiving from \$2 to \$2.25 per day, and demanded fifteen per cent. increase. At a meeting last night they determined to remain firm in their demands.

Death of a Venerable Lady. RICHMOND, VA., April 25.-Mrs. Louisa

3. Allen, one of the oldest and best known ladies

of this city, a leader in society during the olden time, died here, aged eighty-three years. She was a niece of Colonel John Mayo, who one hundred years ago built across the James River the bridge which is still called by his name. The deceased vas also a friend of Mrs. General Winfield Scott. She was born in New Jersey, her maiden name being Paterson, and of the family owning the land after which the city of that name is called in that State. In 1832 the deceased married a Mr. John Allen, a well-known and wealthy Scottish merchant of this city. Her husband, after the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1851, adopted Edgar Allen Poe, the parents of the then infant having lost their lives, along with Governor Smith, of that State, and some eighty other citizens. Mrs.

Allen was buried to day in Hellywood Camelors. Allen was buried to-day in Hollywood Cemetery. | possible,

#### THE STAR ROUTE SERVICE.

Stale Charges Against General Brady Re vamped-What Congress Did. The full exhibit of matters relating to the star service contracts, which the enterprising press of the country made such a prominent display of yesterday as news, will be found fully set forth in the report of the investigating committee of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, having been furnished to that committee by Gen-

eral Brady from the records of the Post-Office Department. After a thorough investigation the appropriation was made for the continuation of all the star route service, including a deficiency up to the 30th of June, 1881, At the last session of Congress the regular appropriation was made to continue the star service, including the alleged "fraudulent" expedited contracts up to the end of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1882. In addition thereto \$500,000 was appropriated, to be expended by the defendant for new star service as its needs were considered proper by the Postmaster-General, In the face of this official history the mendacious libelers of a portion of the guerilla press charges General Brady with fraud and corruption. Some of the papers, knowing the official facts, which were open to all, now, in their despair at not finding any single fact of illegal misconduct on the part of Brady, make the wholesale charge that he corrupted the entire American Congress! In view of the action of the people's Representatives, after a full investigation into the circumstances, General Brady must still rest under the charge of being the great. American congressional bull-dozer-a power and influence never heretofore accorded to a subordinate Government official!

# BEACONSFIELD'S COFFIN.

How it Will be Decorated-A Monument to the Statesman. London, April 25.-The Queen will will be placed on Lord Beaconsfield's coffin. The mourners will assemble at Hughenden Manor House at three o'clock p. m. Tuesday, which will procession, the coffin being placed upon a wheeled bier on quitting the Manor House, will pass down a sloping pathway on the side of the hill to the southern door of the church, where it will be met by the vicar, who will then commence the burial service. As the remains are borne through the nave to the chancel the organ will play Beethoven's Funeral March. The coffin will rest in front of the altar will the vicar reads the first portion of the ritual. It will then be taken out through the south door, the organ playing "O, Rest in the Lord" or "The Lord is Mindful of His Own," by Mendelssohn, while the mourners quit the church for the vault, at the cast end, where the interment will be concluded in sight of the assembled people. The House of Commons reassembled to-day.

Lord Richard Grosvenor (Liberal) announced that Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster. The announcement was received with cheers.

Death of James T. Fields.

about half-past nine o'clock last evening at his | that they were cured by German soil. home on Charles street, in this city. He had been sick for some time, but was slowly recovering, and only last Saturday was out visiting the old corner across Charles street to T. B. Aldrich's house, "Yes," replied the old salt, "I served aboard the and would have fought him as long as there was a directly opposite his own residence. Here however. Mr. Fields has felt that the end was not his residence. He had, however, apparently seized a leg and swung it aloft. Admiral Farragut | calmed down, and was sitting with his wife, who

Ruscality in New York. commissioners investigation to-day, one of the commissioners, who was formerly a foreman in the street-cleaning bureau, said he put men's names on the pay-roll whom he never saw do an hour's duty. Men were put down as doing ten of the guns aboard the Richmond. He has been in | hours' work a day, at \$2 per day. He made a comthe navy since 1852, and seemed very proud at hav- | plaint in regard to one of these men, and there was an investigation; but that was the last of it. On gagement in which he commanded. He said: "It | cross-examination witness said he had been was about eight o'clock in the morning of August | twice removed from the department. The 5, 1864, when I looked up into the rigging of the men he had mentioned as not doing any work were detailed to labor in other precincts, and he could not swear positively they did not do the work they were detailed for, as he did not see them. It was rumored to-day that the grand jury of the Court of General Sessions had indicted the police commissioners, but inquiry at the district attorney's office revealed the fact that as yet no indictment had been filed. It is generally understood, however, that it will be filed in a day or two.

An Unbroken Sheet of Water.

from Fergus Falls says: "The upper country is an unbroken sheet of water, beginning at a point about twenty-five miles below St. Vincent, and extending this way to the vicinity of Crookston. and honorable and wedded to Fran Richnodis and has driven many familles from their homes in son. The water has swept away the track of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, and all railway travel is suspended."

Break of a Levec.

levee broke at three o'clock this morning at a point about a mile and a half above East Hanni- was greatly grieved at this separation from his bebal. The crevasse is 130 feet wide and is still cut- loved. In silence and haste her body was conting below the break, and above East Hannibal there are several weak points liable to go at any mark, and is still rising very slowly.

The Cowpens Centennial.

of the Morgan statue at Spartanburg on May 11. Ex-President and Mrs. Hayes will probably be there likewise.

A Bank Decision. ATLANTA, Ga., April 25 .- The Supreme Court decided to-day in the case of the State vs. the Bank of Rome, Georgia, that the State had a prior claim to any other creditor. The same de-

cision holds good in the case of the Citizen's Mrs. Howe Declared Guilty. Boston, April 25.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Howe, of the so-called Ladies' Deposit, this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty. The case

will go up on exceptions. Turkey Will Help. TEHERAN, April 25 .- The Shah has received a telegram from the Porte declaring that

Turkey will do her utmost to prevent a renewal of

the Kurdish rising. CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

-The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$723,493.64; customs, \$761,412.49.

—James M. Craddock has been commissioned postmaster at Syracuse Station, Va. -Secretary Windom is in Baltimore He will be at the Department this morning. -Secretary Blaine is in New York, and

will be absent until Wednesday or Thursday. -All the Departments of the Government were closed at noon yesterday, and but very ittle business was transacted. -General and Mrs. Fremont, A. H.

Stephens, and John Russell Young were among the White House callers yesterday. -Montague T. Browning has been appointed postmaster at Pearisburg, Va., and William O. Walter at Linden and Henry C. Grossclose at Ceries, same State. -It is now a pretty well settled fact

that there will be no caucus of the Republican Senators this week, notwithstanding the state-ments of the quidnuncs telegraphed abroad. -The Postmaster-General has issued an order that hereafter in postal intercourse between this country and the Dominion of Canada

### BISMARCK'S LAND.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE GERMANS.

mething About Popplesdorf-Announcing Death -Bogs and Women-During Lent-Popplesdorf Schloss-A Curious Legend-St. Apostles' Church.

Special Correspondence of The Republican. Bonn, April 17.-Popplesdorf is a small village on the outskirts of Bonn. It is thoroughly German-nothing English, French, or of any other nationality could flourish there. The houses are of about two stories in height, of plaster and stone, with the appearance of having been scoured both inside and out. The streets are in great contrast to the houses, for they are filthy in the extreme. Quarters of beef and other meat are hung outside the shops so low that your dress must necessarily brush them as you pass. Dirty, ill-kempt, poorly-clad children, with wooden shoes, play on the sidewalks and block the way for pedestrians. At the end of one of the principal streets is a large cross, with the figure of a Christ nailed; but this cross and Christ does not invoke solemn thoughts for the rising generation of young Germans. THEY DEARLY LOVE IT,

but it is because it is a capital play-ground, and they scramble on the pedestal and wreathe their arms around the figure, all unconscious of its significance. Occasionally, as you pass along the streets, you will see placed before a door a rude wooden cross, with death's head and cross-bones painted on it, underneath which is the inscription : Hente mein. To-day mine, To-morrow thine.

Morgen tein. This cross is used instead of crape to announce that there is a death in the house, and is the common emblem throughout Germany. Now and then you see a cart drawn by a dog. Sometimes there is a end a wreath from Osborne, which, with others, woman, who helps the dog draw the cart, and sometimes a woman and a horse. One must needs pity the dogs and the peasant women. The dogs are beasts of burden, and carry very heavy loads. be half ar bour before the funeral. The funeral There is this difference permitted between the

women and the dogs: THE DOGS ARE ALWAYS MUZZLED, the women have full use of their tongues. They carry very heavy loads upon their heads. They are heavy, solid, and square cut, but straight as an arrow. They walk along with their heads adorned with huge baskets, chatting gaily, gossiping, no doubt, tearing the reputation of some sister woman in pieces, and seem as elated as if they wore new spring bonnets, instead of fresh vegetables and newly-ironed linen. Through Popplesdorf is the direct road to the Krenzberg Church. All along the way, which is straight and narrow, are small shrines with paintings of the "Holy Family," "Madonna and Child," "Christ and His Disciples," &c. Devout Catholics stop at each of these shrines and say their prayers. In this way it takes them almost as long to reach the top of the hill as it did Mr Gladstone would a fortnight hence move a Christians the Mount of Zion. The church is much vote for funds to erect a monument in honor to visited during Lent. You can see there the image of the Virgin Mary holding the wounded body of Christ. The Virgin is dressed like a bride, with veil and orange blossoms. The dead monks, the mummies are not shown since the (Carnivale) Boston, April 25.—James T. Fields, the farewell to the flesh, for they do remind one of the flesh pots of Egypt, in spite of the assertion

POPPLESDORFER SCHLOSS. This building contains a fine collection of natural history and geological specimens. There book-store and other places. Yesterday morning | are models of the Rhine, with exact imitations of he was in his usual good spirits, and ran the mountainous country through which it runs. choose, in fancy, a pedestrian tour and see every 'Hartford' for that whole cruise, or about three stick left or a gun serviceable. Buchanan made a he remained some little time, chatting hillock over which they must walk, or, if they pregood fight, though, for two hours, when he surren- quite pleasantly. Since his recent illness, fer steamboats, every rock which may endanger the safety of the boats. The building of the breakfast the deck was covered with dead and | far off. It is said that he was somewhat disturbed | Schloss was formerly an electoral palace, and still wounded, and numerous arms and legs were last evening by the excitement attending the fire contains some remnants of its former splendor. scattered about. One of the sailors, who had im- at the lumber-yard and boat-house, not far from The ceiling of one room is adorned with remarkably fine frescoes. The Grotten Kaal is a very beautiful room, in itself a curiosity. The whole was walking on the poop-deck, but, seeing the act, was reading to him. While thus engaged, Mrs. interior of the room is formed of shells, amber and turned quietly to the executive officer and said : | Fields noticed a change passing over her husband's | bluish stone, and spar. The shells are artistically Put that man out of this ship.' The order was face, and almost immediately he quietly passed laid, and the effect as a work of art is both curious complied with at once, for Admiral Farragut never away without a struggle. His death was caused and beautiful. On each side of the room are two spoke twice about anything. The men on the by heart disease, from which he has suffered for shallow grottoes, apparently hewn from solid stone. Wonderful birds and animals of shell, with amber eyes, look down upon you from the ceiling. New York, April 25 .- In the police Long lines of number run up the walls, and santas of blue crystal enhance its beauty. Over one of the doors a shell monkey is intent on stealing stealthily upon a bird of the same material. HIS EYES ARE FIXED UPON HIS PREY.

As you look the allusion is so perfect that you almost imagine that you see him carefully nearing the bird. This place is quite old, having been There are a few places where the shells and stones have been scaled off, but is evidently more the work of curiosity-seekers than of time. The shells are imbedded in mortar very strong, and it requires more than ordinary strength to detach them. Yet there is no length to which a curiosityseeker will not go for the possession of an antique. A LEGEND OF COLOGNE. The Rhine abounds in legends and the miracu-

lous doings of past ages. In the Neumarkt Cologne stands a house from the tower of which, looking out of the window, may be seen two horses' heads. The Neumarkt is a large open square filled with trees, and is used as a military St. Paul, Minn., April 25 .- A special parade ground. The legend, which I have rather crudely translated, runs in this wise: "In the middle of the fourteenth century there lived at the Neumarkt Koln Herr Von Adoeht. He was rich The tender love which they entertained for each other and the quiet peace of their household procured for them the respect and esteem of the community, who looked upon them as the picture of happiness. This happiness was soon painfully destroyed. In the year 1357 the city was visited by a pestilence, which destroyed many families. The Frau Richnodis was taken ill and soon laid upon HANNIBAL, Mo., April 25 .- The dry her bier. Hundreds were interred daily, and the funeral services were soon over. Her Von Adocht veyed to the church-yard of the St. Apostles. THE ST. APOSTLES' CHURCH,

moment. Up to this time the loss of ice at this city | a handsome edifice, built in Romanesque style in is about twenty-eight thousand tons. The river is the year 1200, is still standing in the Neumarkt. about nineteen feet one inch above low-water | The least he could do was to bury with his dear wife some costly jewelry and a fine ring. The grave-digger did not forget this circumstance, and tninking that the jewelry would only moulder in CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25.-The Cow- the grave, determined to appropriate it for himnens Centennial Committee have received imfor- | self. At the hour of midnight he descended into mation that President and Mrs. Garfield and Sec- | the grave. He soon robbed the corpse of all the retary Blaine expect to be present at the unveiling | jewelry, except a fine ring. As he endeavored to remove this ring from her fingers, the eyes suddenly opened, and the body raised itself. Frau Richnodis was not dead, but in a trance. The thief, believing that it was her spirit reproaching him for his crime,

PLED IN GREAT HASTE. leaving behind him the jewelry and the light which he had brought. Not less great was the astonishment of the Frau when she awakened from her trance and found herself in the coffin. With great exertion of strength and by the light of the lamp she beheld her dwelling. There all lay in deep slumber, and Richnodis knocked long at the door before the servant of the house awakened. He opened the window and demanded who was there at that unusual hour of the night. "Say what your name is!" Then hearing her speak he recognized her voice, and, quickly running to his master, informed him that

THE APPARITION OF HIS WIFE from the grave stood without. Herr Von Adocht did not believe what his servant said, and comnanded him to open wide the door, at the same time exclaiming, angrily: "I would sooner believe that my horses should suddenly break from their stalls and ascend up to the highest windows than that my wife stands at the door." The horses made a loud noise as he spoke these words, and soon, to the terror and astonishment of Herr Von Adocht, rushed violently up the stairs, and looked out of the windows of the loft. When he became sufficiently courageous he opened the house-door, and was convinced that it was no fable the servant had told him, but that

HIS WIFE WAS ALIVE. Richnodis was tenderly cared for and her health drank. She lived with him many years happily, and bore him three sons. The former house of Von Adocht, which bore his name, has been removed, but there has been one built in its place; and in commemoration of this event two horses' heads of wood are looking out from the upper window, and the name of the street where the new house is is Richnodis strasse.

Instructions from Washington. Chicago, April 25.—General Leake United States District Attorney, was to-day instructed from Washington to have the grand jury investigate the cause of Lowenthal, president of the International Bank, who has been accused of making dissimilar returns to the clearing-house and to the Government. In the same relation Commissioner Raum has written an official letter notifying the bank that the checks of other banks in their possession are taxable and must be re-

turned for taxation.

#### OKLAHOMA INVADERS.

The Interior Department Says Colored People Cannot Settle There.

The attention of the Secretary of the Interior was recently called to a circular issued by the "Freedmen's Oklahoma Association," of St. Louis, J. Milton Turner, president, and Hannibal C. Carter, general manager. The circular promised 160 acres of land to every freedman who would go and occupy the public lands of Oklahoma. Secretary Kirkwood referred it to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, requesting him to examine the subject carefully and report what rights, if any, the freedmen have under existing land laws and Indian treaties to occupy the public lands in

the Indian Territory.

Acting Commissioner Holcomb yesterday presented to the Secretary an elaborate report on the subject, from which are quoted the following extracts bearing upon the legality of the contemplated movement:

In compliance with your request for a report upon said laws, in view of the representations contained in this circular. I have the honor to state 1. There are no lands in the Indian Territory open

to settlement or entry by freedmen or by any other persons under any of the public land laws of the United States. 2. There has never been a period of time since the acquisition by the United States of the territory ceded by France that any of the lands embraced within the imit of the present Indian Territory have been open

to settlement or entry by any persons whomsoever under any of said land laws. 3. The lands to which the United States holds the legal title within the Indian Territory are reserved lands by treaty stipulations and acts of Congress, and are not, and never have been, public lauds, subject to

general occupation. 4. The Indian Territory, including the lands therein to which the United States holds the paramount title, "Indian country," as defined by the first section of the act of Congress of June 30, 1854, which act prohibits unauthorized settlements in such country, and provides for the employment of the military forces to prevent the introduction of persons and property contrary to law, and for the apprehensisn of every person who may be found in such country in violation of

Commissioner Holcomb then gives a comple history of the different treaties entered into with the several Indian tribes located in the Territory, by which lands were originally granted to them, or by which the United States reacquired title to any of the lands in the Indian Territory, or obtained the conditional right to control the disposal of the same. In one of these treaties with the Seminoles (March, 1866) about 2,100.000 acres of land were ceded to the United States "in compliance with the decree of the United states to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon." The freedmen referred to, the Commission states, "were the former slaves of Indian tribes. The treaty stipulations, as uniformly understood and construed, have no application to any other freedmen than the persons freed from Indian bondage. They relate exclusively to friendly Indians and to Indian freedmen of other tribes in the Indian Territory, whom it was the desire of the United States to provide with permanent homes on the lands ceded for that purpose. The lands reconveyed to the United States by the foregoing treaties are therefore held subject to the I then announced that the Potomac would withtrust named. They can be appropriated only to the uses specified, and to those uses only by the United States, and then only in the manner provided by law. Miscellan nigration, even by the intended beneficiaries, would be unauthor-

ized and illegal." With reference to the statement contained in the circular that there are 14,000,000 acres of public lands in this Territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which await settlement and occupation by the freedmen of the United States, he says:

It is not true that these are public lands within the meaning of the public land laws. The term public lands is sometimes used in a general sense to desigtion to lands that are the private property of indi-vidual citizens. \* \* \* Lands belonging to the United States, but which have been appropriated to any special use, or reserved for any purpose by act of Congress or executive proclamation, or withdrawn from disposal by lawful authority, are not public lands in the legal and proper sense of those words as employed to define lands subject to disposal to the public, and open to occupation by the public.

The report concludes as follows: For many years efforts have been made by design ing persons to effect an ingress into the Indian Terriattempt to make use of the colored people of the country in the same direction, by deluding them with fictitious assurances that new and congenial homes built some time in 1717, but it is still nearly perfect. | can be provided for them within this Territory, deserves especial reprobation, since its only effect must

#### GONE UP IN SMOKE.

suffering.

Destruction of Valuable Property by Fire-The Losses.

of oil and oil cake, and Tower's planing mill. raised by subscription. Loss, \$35,000; no insurance. Decatur, Mich.-Dancombe & Co.'s flouring mill, with 2,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$25,000.

Brantford, Ontario-Aird's livery stable, with six horses, buggies, and sleighs. A tramp perished in the flames. Buffalo, N. Y.-Ten cars of coal, four box-cars, and forty-two Union Tank-Line cars filled with

oil. Loss, \$6,000. Belleville, Outario-Christ Church (Episcopalian). Loss, \$12,000, including the organ. Louisville, Ky.-Stafford's extensive cooperhons. Loss, \$15,000.

Nappau, Nova Scotia-Dwelling, out-houses, parn, twenty-four head of cattle, and three horses of John W. Lowther. Mrs. Lowther, in attempting to save the live stock, was burned to death. Fife, Lake Michigan.-Bond's mill and lumber ard. Loss \$70,000.

Providence, R. I.-The Oriental mill partly detroved. Loss \$10,500. Another Levee Gone.

Kansas City, April 25.—A levee which which was built to protect the town of Harlem and the broad bottom lands apposite the city gave way Sunday night, and a strong current, ten feet deep, is now running at the rate of five or six miles an our over the tracks of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Council Bluffs, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Wabash Roads. For nearly a mile all these tracks are supposed to be washed out. The levee gave way about ten o'clock at night, the water overflowing a large number of farms to the depth of four to six feet. The first intimation of danger which they had was the water coming to their houses. In the town of Harlem only half a dozen are above the water line. It is expected that the water will continue to rise after

Burned to Death. NEW ORLEANS, April 25 .- A dispatch to the Democrat from Little Rock says: "Isaac N. Dement, emigrating from West Virginia to Louisiana, with his wife and four children, in two wagons, encamped on a mountain in Stone County, and, while himself and two boys were fishing at the foot of the mountain, a forest fire surrounded the camp, destroying one wagon, all the household effects, and burning his wife and two children to death. Dement was badly burned trying

Shot Dead in His Office. San Francisco, April 25.—An Astoria, Oregon, dispatch says J. W. Robb, a prominent awver, was shot dead in his office. The murderer is believed to be J. G. Robison, with whom Robb

#### had some legal difficulty recently. The coroner's jury charged him with the murder. TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

MICHAEL HART, a brakeman, was intantly killed by the cars at Carbondale, Pa., yes-

THE House of Commons adjourned yeserday until nine o'clock to-night in honor of Lord The post-office at Norristown, Pa., was

entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They blew open the safe and left with the money and postage-stamps, amounting to about \$300. HIRAM WIGHTMAN, the station express agent at Inksler, Mich., twenty-two miles west o Detroit, was run over by a train yesterday morn-jing and instantly killed. He was eighty-three years old and afflicted with deafness. A DISPATCH from Tunis states that the

Bey is taking energetic measures to prevent disurbance. Any Arab found in the streets after dne o'clock at night will be arrested. The earryng of arms is prohibited.

THE health officers of Chicago have declared the lake water to be so charged with organic impurity as to be fit for drinking only after being thoroughly boiled.

#### PIQUED POTOMACS.

THE CLUB AND THE ASSOCIATION.

Delegate Doyle Explains His Action, and Says Some Hard Things About the National Body-What the National Regatta Will Cost Washington.

J. D. Doyle, esq., who was the only representative of Washington boating interests at the meeting of the executive committee of the National Amateur Association in New York on Saturday, returned yesterday morning. The executive committee refused to render any decision in the matter in dispute relative to the race between the three local clubs last fall, and in consequence Mr. Doyle announced that the Potomac Club would withdraw from the association. A reporter of The Republican met Mr. Doyle last evening, and asked him the reason of his action. He said:

" I did not think that our club was treated fairly in this matter. When we laid the question as to the legality of Referee Willett's decision before the association last fall, they decided that it came within their jurisdiction, and referred the matter to the executive committee. At the meeting of the committee in January the three clubs, by their representatives, appeared and submitted statements as to the facts. It was then referred to a subcommittee. At the meeting of the executive committee on Saturday last this committee reported in favor of dismissing the whole matter, and the report was adopted.

"What were the grounds upon which such a decision was made?" "They claimed that as the request for a decision of the disputed question was not made by the three clerks, the association had no jurisdiction to

render any decision." "That was a rather unexpected decision, was it

"It-was a singular decision, but it was not entirely unexpected to me. From what I had heard I believed that something of this sort would be done. It was a put-up job, and the matter was all cut and dried before the committee met. The effect of such a decision will be hurtful to the association. If its members cannot find redress for their grievances, and that, too, in matters for which the association was specially organized to decide, it had better disband. The question presented to the committee was a very simple one, and the decision asked for was which of the two decisions made by Referee Willett should be adhered to or whether either of them should stand. After the race, and upon the same day, he decided that it should be rowed over. The next day he decided to award the race to the Columbias. Rule 20 of the association rules provides that the referee must make his decision on the day of the race, and not the day after or any other day. Any member of the association has a right to appeal a disputed question, and it was a mere quibble on the part of the committee to say that they had no jurisdiction.

draw from the association. "Were you authorized by the club to do that?" "Yes. I was instructed in case such a decision was made to withdraw, and my action on Satur-

day will be indorsed by the club." "Will the withdrawal from the association prevent the Potomacs from entering the regatta to be

held here?" "No. Any amateur club can enter the regatta, whether they are members of the association or not. But we will not enter the regatta now. We have also withdrawn the subscription of \$200 which we agreed to contribute toward the expenses of the regatta in case it was decided to hold it here." Was there much of a contest as to where the

regatta should be held?" 'No; there was none at all. The truth of the matter is all the Northern places where the regatta has been held have become disgusted with the association, and they had to come to some place where they had never been before. The only other place spoken of was Newark, and some one said that they supposed that they could hold the regatta there if they did not come to Washington. They were glad enough to accept the invitation to come here."

The annual regatta of the National Amateur Astory for the purpose of despoiling the Indians of the sociation will be rowed on the 39th of August and patrimony secured to them by the most sofeinn onti- the 1st of September. There are thirty clubs begations of the United States. These unlawful and longing to the as ociation, and it is said; that dangerous efforts have heretofore been thwarted by | nearly all will send crews here. The boating men the prompt action of the Executive, under his consti- here are very much pleased with the selection of tutional duty to inforce the laws. The present their place by the association. The arragements will be under the direction of the Analostan and Columbia Clubs, and they will at once appoint the necessary commitbe to involve innocent people in a criminal conspiracy apiece, and the balance of the money needed to and to subject them to disappointment, hardship, and | defray the expenses will be raised by subscriptions in this city. One of the conditions imposed by the association in selecting a place for the regatta is that the prizes shall be provided. These prizes consist of banners and medals, and cost about \$1,300. It is intimated that the other expenses of preparing the course, &c., Mendota, Ill.-Clarke's oil-cake mill, will amount to \$1,200, making about \$2,500 as the with 8,000 bushels of flaxseed and a large quantity | total expense of the regatta. This money will be

#### JOHN M'CULLOUGH.

His First Appearance in London-Favorable Criticism. London, April 26.-John McCullough, the American actor, made his first appearance in London last night in the character of Virginius. The Standard says Mr. McCullough was warmly applauded by a very cordial house. His shortomings as an artist are the absence of real passion and the inaudibility of the lower tones of his voice, but there were some striking points in his interpretation. The News says Mr. McCullough does not possess a very commanding appearance, but his movements do not lack dignity, and his features are capable of much expression. He has an excellent voice, enabling him to give distinct effect to all his utterances, but he has excessive deliberateness of utterance and movement. His great strength lies in his vigorous passion. On the whole the performance was highly successful, and was received with much enthusiasm, The Post says: " Mr. McCullough is not so much an actor as an elocutionist. His performance lacks spontacity, and freshness. He has no gleam of fancy-no glow of poetic imagination. With the exception of two outbursts of genuine emotion, there was nothing in his performance to raise it above the dull level of mediocrity. Nothing, however could exceed the enthusiasm with which Mr. McCullough was received by an overflowing audience." The Telegraph says: "Mr. McCullough was received with much enthusiasm. He came, was seen, and conquered. It is not too much to say that a finer representative of Virginius the character can never have had." The Telegraph also complains of the inaudibility of the lower tones of

the theatre-the Drury Lane. Three Weeks Longer Under Water. OMAHA, NEB., April 25.—The people

his voice, which is probably owing to the size of

along this portion of the Missouri Valley contemplate the inconvenient possibility of having two or three weeks longer of the overflow, there being reason to fear that the flood will simply fluctuate without absolutely subsiding for the time. The river has been at a standstill for the last twentyfour hours. 'The Union Pacific trains run regular. The temporary bridge of flat cars has been supplanted beyond the transfer depot by long and safe ferry-boats, which continue to keep the overland travel open. Most of the through assengers for the last lew days coming from the West have been sent down via Cheyenne, Denver, and Kansas City. Heavy winds blowing to-day caused considerable cutting of banks washed by the waves, but no serious damage has been re-

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 25 .- A letter to the Appeal from Caruthersville, Mo., says: "On the evening of the 20th instant, a white man was seen passing down the river in a skiff with a young woman. When near the head of Island No. 6 he threw her overboard, and she was drowned, some few persons on the bank of the river heard

the woman begging to be put ashore, and wit-

nessed her terrible doom. They started in pur

A Terrible Doom.

suit of the wretch, but he escaped in the darkness. The pair had remained over night at Caruthersville, which is about forty miles up the Base-Ball Games, PRINCETON, N. J., April 25.-Princeton Iniversity, 2; New York, 21. Princeton had five

mbstitute\$

lence, 6. Time of game, two hours and ten min-Secretary Blaine Entertained. NEW YORK, April 25.—Secretary Blaine was entertained by the Union League Club to-day.

NEW YORK, April 25,-Metropolitans, 1; Provi-

Senator Platt returned to Washington on the tea p. m. train.